

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF GEORGIA
ATLANTA DIVISION

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

v.

OGINGA KAI EDWARDS, BOP ID
58483-019,

Defendant.

CIVIL ACTION FILE

NUMBER 1:06-cr-417-TCB

ORDER

This case comes before the Court on Magistrate Judge Catherine Salinas's Final Report and Recommendation (the "R&R") [72]. No objections to the R&R have been filed.

A district judge has a duty to conduct a "careful and complete" review of a magistrate judge's R&R. *Williams v. Wainwright*, 681 F.2d 732, 732 (11th Cir. 1982) (per curiam) (quoting *Nettles v. Wainwright*, 677 F.2d 404, 408 (5th Cir. Unit B 1982)).¹ Where no objection to the R&R is made, it need only be reviewed for clear error. *Macort v. Prem*,

¹ The Eleventh Circuit has adopted as binding precedent all Fifth Circuit decisions issued before October 1, 1981, as well as all decisions issued after that date by the Unit B panel of the former Fifth Circuit. *Stein v. Reynolds Sec., Inc.*, 667 F.2d 33, 34 (11th Cir. 1982); *see also United States v. Schultz*, 565 F.3d 1353, 1361 n.4 (11th Cir. 2009) (discussing continuing validity of *Nettles*).

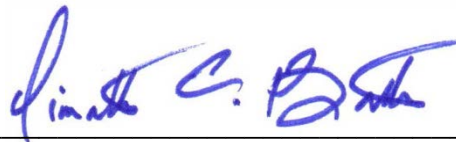
Inc., 208 F. App'x 781, 784 (11th Cir. 2006).² After conducting a complete and careful review of the R&R, the district judge may accept, reject or modify the magistrate judge's findings and recommendations. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C); *Williams*, 681 F.2d at 732. The district judge may also receive further evidence or recommit the matter to the magistrate judge with instructions. 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(C).

The Court has carefully reviewed the R&R and finds no plain error in its factual or legal conclusions. Accordingly, the Court adopts as its Order the R&R [72], denies Defendant's pro se motion for leave to file a second or successive § 2255 motion [70], denies as moot Defendant's pro se motion to proceed in forma pauperis [71], and declines to issue a certificate of appealability. Because leave to bring a second or successive motion must be obtained from "a panel of the

² *Macort* addressed only the standard of review applied to a magistrate judge's factual findings, but the Supreme Court has held that there is no reason for a district court to apply a different standard of review to a magistrate judge's legal conclusions. *Thomas v. Arn*, 474 U.S. 140, 150 (1985). Thus, district courts in this circuit have routinely applied a clear-error standard to both. *See Tauber v. Barnhart*, 438 F. Supp. 2d 1366, 1373-74 (N.D. Ga. 2006) (collecting cases). By contrast, the standard of review on appeal distinguishes between factual findings and legal conclusions. *See Monroe v. Thigpen*, 932 F.2d 1437, 1440 (11th Cir. 1991) (when magistrate judge's findings of fact are adopted by district court without objection, they are reviewed on appeal under plain-error standard, but questions of law remain subject to de novo review).

appropriate court of appeals,” further requests by Defendant to file such a motion should be directed to the Eleventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

IT IS SO ORDERED this 21st day of October, 2015.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Timothy C. Batten, Sr.", is positioned above a horizontal line.

Timothy C. Batten, Sr.
United States District Judge